

Civic Studies 11

Training Papers

2008/2009

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List of Possible Responses

Question #1

- 1. Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.**

ANSWER KEY

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

The examples of active participation provided in student responses may differ based upon the issue they had in mind when developing their response. Issues may have a narrow or broad focus.

An action plan may be developed as a part of the essay but an action plan is not required in the student response.

METHODS TO INCREASE AWARENESS ABOUT THE ISSUE

- (a) petitions and surveys
 - signing a petition or participating in a survey
 - originating the petition or designing the survey
 - assisting with the implementation of the petition or survey
- (b) public demonstrations
 - participate in a public rally or parade
 - organize the event
 - assist with the administration of the event
- (c) lobby an elected official
 - letter writing, telephone, email a response

METHODS TO EDUCATE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

- (a) public forum
 - attend and share information
 - organize the event
 - assist with the administration of the event
- (b) publication of information
 - respond in a letter to the editor formatted in print media
 - produce a leaflet or pamphlet

- assist in the distribution of educational material
- (c) media coverage
 - attracting media attention
 - organize a media event
 - send out press releases
 - organize interviews

MOBILIZE SUPPORT FOR A POINT OF VIEW

- (a) special interest group
 - support, financially or verbally, the actions of the group
 - join the group as an active participant
- (b) political party
 - support, financially or verbally, the actions of the party
 - join the party
 - become involved in the administration of the party
 - support election of candidates who are like-minded
 - getting involved in policy formation
- (c) fundraising

EMERGING METHODS IN PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- (a) workshop conferences
- (b) open-space technology
 - plenary circles
 - breakout sessions
- (c) e-participation
 - bulletin boards
 - chat lines
 - dialogue groups
 - virtual communities
 - web pages
 - blogs
 - wikis
- (d) study circle

Question 1 – Training Paper #1

1. Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

Question 1 – Training Paper #2

1. Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

Citizens can use a variety of different ways to legally raise awareness. The most effective way would be Canadian Intrest groups. Intrest groups promote to partys. These groups all have different achievments but are usually for things like nature, economic growth, and education.

Question 1 – Training Paper #3

1. Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

Citizens can do lots to raise awarness and effect change on an issue requiring government action for example, they can vote, make a petition, protest, or possibly go on strike.

To start a petition, get everyone who is intrested in what you want to change, and get their signatures. Afterwards, this petition should be taken to the governments head office, to let them know this is something you really want to change.

If the government doesn't listen to you, I would go on strike with my fellow followers. If its wanting a raise working at the hospital, to wanting to pay less taxes, then make a statement you wont go fourth until you get what you want, which not only benefits you, but your followers.

In conclusion, take a stand for what you beleive in!

Question 1 — Training Paper #4

1. Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

Citizens use a variety of legal ways to raise awarness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

Citizens could rally posters and billboards expressing their beliefs. They could take it up to their federal government. They could protest.

Citizens have many ways to raise awareness.

Question 1 – Training Paper #5

1. Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

Citizens can do a lot of things to raise awareness on an issue requiring government action.

Citizens can hold meetings of their own to help get the word out about whatever they want. By holding these meetings they would be getting the word out to a few different people that would hopefully pass on those views. Holding meetings is the first thing you could do to help spread the word.

Another thing that the citizens could do to voice their opinions is to go to meetings the government holds. All citizens are welcome to join in on governmental meetings in their town. This is the second thing a citizen could do to express their views.

Citizens could also do something more formal like making pamphlets or brochures to help get the word out. This would be a good way to get a large number of people to see.

In conclusion there are many things a citizen could do to get the word out about a change that needs to be made. Listed above are only a few of these options.

Question 1 – Training Paper #6

1. Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

If something is bothering a citizen, there are many good ways to go about raising awareness and creating changes that may be needed. Being an active citizen is very important in today's world, especially one with never ending systems. So, in order to legally go about something, one might start by fully educating themselves on the topic. Doing some research and investigation yourself is very wise. Once you have done this and know the topic inside and out, making a website, newsletters, pamphlets and that sort of thing could be helpful. You can discuss this topic with people who share the same views and bring people together to form an interest group. When those groups hold meetings, often they can become in the public eye. By speaking to folks who can speak to important people, you can make this topic known, and perhaps influence someone who can do something about it. When you need to, sometimes writing letters and such can really help, too. Hopefully whomever is writing this letter is doing it responsibly and respecting everyone's rights, not making threats and so on. That starts leaning towards trouble. Civil disobedience and protesting can be okay... but you must be careful for often this can get out of hand. An active citizen would not sit back when some kind of issue came up, an active citizen would take charge and try their best to get something done about it.

Question 1 – Training Paper #7

1. Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

There are many challenges in Canada that need solutions, to make the country a better place to live. The citizens just need to become more active in their communities. There are many legal methods that citizens can use to raise awareness and effect change on an problem that needs government action.

One of the many ways to get the government's attention is through petitions. They are probably the simplest form of lobbying the government and they are about half the time, effective. With the petition, you can get thousands of people to sign it, then send it to your local MLA or MP. In some cases they don't even respond because it may be a touchy subject, like the genocide in Darfur. A petition is probably the easiest way for an average citizen to get their opinion to the government.

Another method to get the governments attention is through peaceful protest. This is probably the best way to get the governments attention, if you get media coverage. You can protest peacefully as long as you don't infringe on other peoples rights. Protesting can also spread awareness about the issue, because a week later people still remember those protestors. As long as the protest is civil it is a highly effective device to get the governments attention.

The last method to raise public awareness is through rallies and informational events. With a rally you can capture peoples attention and spread awareness at the same time. The internet is also a useful tool to raise awareness. So many people use the internet that you are

able to catch such a broad spectrum of people. Anytime you get the media involved, the campaign will become instantly more successful. Like the internet different medias capture such a broad spectrum of individuals. This type of action is more difficult for a citizen to organize but it is definitely very effective form of lobbying.

There are many legal methods that citizens can use to raise public awareness. They can go from the simplest form, petitioning, or they could go for a more advanced form, like rallies. Either option, will hopefully change the opinion of the government.

Question 1 – Training Paper #8

1. Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

There are many different ways that a citizen can raise awareness or effect change on an issue requiring government action legally. Some of these are writing letters to people in government, holding a petition, joining an interest group or Non-Government Organization, or appealing to citizens through means of media. These different methods have all proven to be successful on many different throughout Canadian history.

These different methods should be used appropriately according to what kind of change is wanted and what kind of awareness is needed. For example, if a person didn't agree with the way a certain organization is run or with a law of some sort they might be interested in either writing a letter to a person who holds power in government or create a petition to show the support that they hold. These two methods have been used in cases such as writing letters to school boards regarding school policy or petitioning to end testing and cruelty to animals.

If the goal was to put pressure on the government to create a certain law or demolish another one or if it was just to raise awareness and help out with a community problem whether it be local or gobal, one could join an interest group or a Non-Government Organization (NGO). Interests groups are groups of citizens that come together and all share a common interest. They provide information to the government about the common interest that they hold and pressure them to accomidate their needs. NGO's are a little different. They are usually created to raise awareness about serious problems such as global warming or raise money to help fund medical programs. Some examples of NGO's are Greenpeace (created to raise awareness about environmental issues), Red Cross

(created to help out during natural disasters and give aid to citizens in need), and Amnesty International.

Lastly, if a citizen wanted to raise awareness and put pressure on government to take action they could get the attention of the media. This is an incredibly effective way of making change in government. A famous example of how well this works is an Aboriginal group in Canada who used media to force government to take action. The government was planning on flooding their lands to create a dam and send electricity to places like New York. The group of Aboriginals obviously was strongly against the flooding of their lands, so they sent pictures to big newspapers in New York and described their problem. The citizens of that city took pity on them and took action. Government was forced to stop the flooding of their lands. The Aboriginals had successfully beat the system!

In conclusion, we know that there are many different ways to appeal to the government in order to make a change legally. When they are used properly they can be very effective.

Question 1 — Training Paper #9

1. Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

There are a vast amount of systematic techniques once can use to raise awareness and cause change on matters of international, national or local importance. Obviously some are better than others in certain circumstances and one must choose the most relevant techniques or methods for an issue, to have the greatest possible effect. Citizens can use methods such as petitions, protests, campaigns, meeting with government officials, demonstrations etc. to raise awareness and create change on important issues that require government action. The following will delineate the creation and implementation of these actions.

A petition is a document stating an ideal which people sign, thus showing their support for this particular cause. A petition is a very useful tool and can be appropriate for use in any situation. A few examples are “increase foreign aid in Africa”, “more garbage cans required for city”, or “pressure Chinese government and UNSC to intervene for Burma democracy”. A petition is a happy medium for civic action. It is good to have a target amount of signatures; obviously more international issues like Burma democracy and less for local issues like increasing garbage can amounts. Also it is key to make a goal clear in the content of the petition. Meeting government officials can also be effective; this could also be the person who you are presenting your petition to. One should make sure that the official has the power to create change on the issue one is trying to change; such as the Mayor of Parksville for increasing the amount of garbage cans in Parksville. It is important to dress formally and be very decisive and passionate about what you want. This attitude should also be applied beforehand

when trying to arrange the meeting in the first place. Media attention is usually good and should be treated welcomingly. If carried out correctly these techniques can be very helpful.

Demonstrations and protests are not for the light hearted and have been notorious for developing into riots and getting out of hand. These techniques are usually good for issues of large importance. Think of it in terms of big issue – big protest of demonstration and visa versa. It should be considered that doing either could be breaking the law and one should always look into this first. A demonstration could be a showing of a documentary or anything similar (an event held to give information and raise awareness); a protest involves holding signs that show your goal clear and usually involves a large group of people. The media are hungry for either of these techniques and this can definitely work to ones advantage; although looking responsible is key so tv watchers know you are serious.

These techniques can clearly cause change if carried out correctly and responsibly. The past is a definite indication of this. If one stays within the border of the law and conveys one's true ideals, government can comply with popular demand. Doing this can even sometimes work to a governments advantage; everyone wins.

Question 1 – Training Paper #10

1. Explain the methods that citizens can legally use to raise awareness and effect change on an issue requiring government action.

In order for a government to be successful it must be understood and consider what the people want. If governments ignore this fact then democracy is doomed to fail. Although it would be unreasonable for every person in Canada to vote on every bill there is a way of getting the governments attention effectively and legally. There are many issues in Canada alone that may be overlooked by the government because they are not being directly affected but to the common man can be very important. There are a few ways that citizens could leagally raise awareness and effect change on an issue which include starting a pressure group, running for office and petitions.

Pressure groups can have a huge influence on the government. One person alone can often be over looked by the government but when people join together they seem to be noticed more readily. One of the biggest keys to developing a successful pressure group is to get media attention. Once the issue is made public the government almost always has to respond because what was just a problem in one place has now reached an entire nation. With the threat of upcoming elections parties look for a way to hook voters and if when reviewed the governments feel that this issue is in the best interest of the country and is politically correct, progress is made.

One of the easiest ways to draw media attention is to have rallies, peaceful protest. These must obide within the boudaries of civil disobediance which states that protests must be peaceful, must be over a real issue and that the protests must live up to their actions and accept the consequences. The media has become a wonderful tool for

prevoking change in our society today when done legally and ethically responsibly.

Running for office is probably the most successful way of creating awareness and effect change on an issue. While running for a party the candidate would get the opportunity to voice their concerns and to see the public reaction. Other parties and party members would surely take notice of your goals and again media coverage could be used to inform the people of Canada. If you were successful in winning a riding, becoming a Prime Minister or an M.P. you could bring the issue to the government. Now it wouldn't be just one civilian with an idea that would be passed on to Ottawa. Now this issue could be proposed at the house of commons.

Petitions are another legal way that citizens can influence the governments decisions. It's hard not to notice something when thousands of people sign on and it is completely legal. In the case of illegal immigrant Laibar Singh, a petition was signed by some 40 000 people which definitely caught the governments attention. People all over Canada thought that it was morally wrong to send a quadrapelagic back to India who needed medical intervention just to keep him alive. The government does not have to adhere to the wishes of the petition but what does that do the reputation of the government? In this case the Sihk community threatened to cut the votes from the Conservative government. Again a petition would draw media attention and the government is put in the lime light. Do they do what in some cases in morally right or do they do the expected, tried and true answer of political appearance and status? When these sorts of situations are presented it can be a stressful time for all but for government, civilian stress means change.

Each and every one of these tactics have been used at some point or another in Canadian history to bring awareness to issues and to initiate change from government intervention. There are many different strategies that people can use but the fundamental rule is that they must be legal. Civilian outcry is how countries move forward but first the people must be heard.

Rationales for Question 1

Training Paper #1 — Mark: 0

- Restates question only

Training Paper #2 — Mark: 1

- While thesis is evident, it only identifies one unsupported point, with errors
- Deficient recall (1 point only)
- Absence of supporting details
- Lacks organization (1 paragraph only)

Training Paper #3 — Mark 2

- Thesis attempted; introduction clear
- Insufficient recall of content due to limited points and some errors
- Absence of supporting details
- Awkward expression
- Relies on general knowledge rather than specific curriculum content

Training Paper #4 — Mark: 2

- Basic paragraphing
- Thesis restates question
- Demonstrates that there is a range within any mark – this would be a low ‘2’ due to short length and lack of elaboration
- Demonstrates very basic knowledge and identifies a few strategies but with no supporting details

Training Paper #5 — Mark: 3

- Relevant thesis attempted
- Minimal recall of factual content
- Position supported with some detail
- Limited number of points with some elaboration that demonstrates basic knowledge
- Organization is attempted – basic paragraphing

Training Paper #6 — Mark: 4

- Low '4'
- Lacks paragraphs, though internally organized
- Adequate recall of content through superficial, broad survey of tactics without much elaboration or analysis
- Some detail support
- Adequate conclusions

Training Paper #7 — Mark: 4

- Solid '4'
- Three good examples with a wide spectrum of suggested strategies
- Relevant thesis
- Lacks sophistication and deeper analysis
- Competent recall and adequate conclusion
- Expression clear and fluent

Training Paper #8 — Mark: 5

- Very well structured analysis with specific examples and explanations
- Proficient recall of factual content and well developed details
- Expression is clear, but lacks some sophistication
- Organized in a purposeful and effective manner
- Appropriate conclusion, though not particularly insightful

Training Paper #9 — Mark: 6

- Excellent recall of factual content
- Effective analysis and conclusions
- Expression clear and fluent
- Organized in a purposeful and effective manner
- Demonstrates first-hand knowledge with the use of very specific examples and details of the process of carrying out a civic action project

Training Paper #10 — Mark: 6

- Relevant and clear thesis
- Sophisticated expressions and conclusions
- Outstanding recall of factual content
- Support with specific Canadian examples to illustrate points
- Organized in a purposeful and effective manner

List of Possible Responses

Question #2

2. Discuss Canada's approach to foreign aid.

An answer may include the following:

- **an historical overview of actions and contributions**
- **major political policy discussions**
- **types of aid provided**

ANSWER KEY

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

- In 1950, Canada joined the Colombo Plan to support the recently independent Commonwealth countries of Asia. The program grew steadily over the next two decades to include the Caribbean in 1958, Africa in 1960–1961 and Latin America in 1970.
- In 1968, the Canadian International Development Agency was created to administer Canada's aid efforts.
- In the late 1960s, former Prime Minister Lester Pearson headed an international commission to examine the results of 20 years of development assistance *and* to propose policies for improvement.
- Canada first accepted the 0.7% GDP target in 1970, although she has never achieved this target.
- In 2005, the House of Commons unanimously passed a resolution calling on the federal government to:
 - set a plan to reach 0.7% GDP (for aid) by 2015
 - introduce legislation to ensure that aid is provided in a manner consistent with Canada's human rights obligations and respectful of the perspectives of those living in poverty
 - improve our aid effectiveness by strengthening the partnership with civil society, both in Canada and overseas
- At the end of the 20th century, Canada had distributed over \$3 billion of aid through various channels.

- The prevailing motivation for Canadian foreign aid is a humanitarian concern for the many millions of people who are obviously far poorer than most Canadians. Many Canadians view the obligation to help as one of basic justice rather than of charity.
- Foreign aid has consistently fallen below levels recommended by the UN.
- Too much of Canada's aid is currently not related to fighting poverty. A total of 40% is tied aid connected to purchases of Canadian goods and services and 50% of food aid is tied. Such ties undermine the democratic processes of recipient countries, which is vital to the long-term success of aid programs.
- Canada approaches aid through both soft and hard diplomacy.
- Many foreign aid programs often emphasize the interests of Canadian suppliers and contractors more than the requirements of the recipient countries themselves.
- There has been a shift in emphasis away from aiding the poorest of the poor countries and towards aiding those larger and wealthier developing economies (seen as potential trading partners).
- Humanitarianism is not the only motivation for foreign aid. There is the influence of commercial interests (future markets for Canadian products) and political interests (building good relations with the recipient government).
- Continued tension exists between the positions of short-term aid to relieve hardship and longer-term help to enable poor people to eventually become more self-sufficient. Longer-term help is preferable to most Canadians but the results aren't there. Many experts believe the existing power structures in many developing countries are themselves a major obstacle for improvements for poor people, and official aid reinforces these structures rather than making them more responsive.
- Over 50% of Canada's aid is bilateral (direct country to country), supporting 90 countries with a concentration of efforts in 25–30 of those nations.
- Canada provides multilateral aid (generally in cash) to many international organizations, most notably the World Bank. Multilateral aid accounts for one-third of Canada's foreign aid.
- In 2005, the House of Commons' resolution, framed upon the Millennium Development Goals, stated that more and better aid is needed to:
 - help end extreme poverty and hunger
 - enable every child to attend elementary school
 - reduce child mortality rates
 - improve maternal health
 - create decent jobs
 - begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- NGOs claim they possess several advantages over official channels (speed, flexibility, low cost, innovativeness and an ability to reach the poorest effectively).
- State rebuilding through peacekeeping or peacebuilding.
- Individual Canadian citizens may contribute significantly to foreign aid assistance.

Question 2 - Training Paper #1

2. Discuss Canada's approach to foreign aid.

Canada is a well-known multi culture country. We have citizens from all over the world. We do not use a hot pot like American does to make people forget about their own country. In Canada, everyone is allowed to keep the tradition he or she has had before. Also, Canada provide many different languages on the public service for people who can't understand English. This can also be a really painful thing. Many people have been in Canada for more than 10 years but still cannot speak English and still do not know the background or the history about Canada. They feel the do not have to know things about Canada since they are not born in Canada. Therefore, I think the government should push a little about the language problem.

Question 2 - Training Paper #2

2. Discuss Canada's approach to foreign aid.

Canada has helped aid foreign countries countless times over the years.

One way is they send soldiers into a country if they need military support.

A second way is Canada has many organizations that help support third world countries in ways of shelter, food and clothing.

A third way Canada helps to aid foreign countries is peace keepers often if a country is at war with another country or even at war inside its own country (civil war) Canada will often send in peace keepers to help stop the war.

In conclusion, Canada's approach to foreign aid is good.

Question 2 — Training Paper #3

2. Discuss Canada's approach to foreign aid.

Canada's approach to foreign aid is by giving money, sending medical troops, and aid helpers to help the ones in need.

Canada sends money to groups in need of money so they can help people get over their diseases. These groups help the hungry and the thirsty and very sick ones.

Canada sends medical troops to people in need of support they help them with needles and guns.

Aid helpers help the people with bad diseases and like their job but lots of needles.

These are very nice people but I think that we should build cars and planes with the money we send them it would be way cooler with me.

Question 2 — Training Paper #4

2. Discuss Canada's approach to foreign aid.

Canada's contribution to foreign countries has had a diverse effect. It has joined peace keeping forces throughout the previous years which has helped many foreign nations cease conflict between each others. However, there are cases in Canada where it has reverted to peace-making where the "neutral country" of Canada has chosen a side. Canada has also rejected many foreign refugees coming to Canada and fleeing from death. Canada has also done things regarding finances with other countries in poverty which, in the long run, put them further in debt. Canada has helped solve problems in countries but for the most part, its approach to foreign aid has been poorly attempted.

Canada joined the UN as a nation to fight for world equality and peace. Is it not ironic, however, that the United Nations has no buildings built in communist or fascist countries or any country that isn't democratic. If the UN is all for keeping the peace, then why were troops sent to fight in South Korea. One question is that if the UN and Canada agree with freedom of ideologies, then pushing democracy on communist countries is a little bias. Apparently, Canada's government believes communism and fascism are ideologies that would only negatively affect a nation, but how is battling against small foreign countries who are trying these ideologies out supposed to help them. In truth, forcing democracy on countries that are too small to fight back and are developing nations is not going to help them.

Currently, Canada is a very free and open country, many can immigrate to Canada and live a good life as a citizen. However, in the previous years, Canada hasn't been so lenient. Canada has rejected many

who've tried to escape death such as the Jewish in World War Two who came in a ship to escape Germany. The ship was sent away where it docked to France just as Germans swept the country. Most Jewish from that ship died. Others were tortured. Another event where refugees came to Canada was the Komogata Maru from India, the Sikhs sat in part on the ship for weeks before Canada sent them away. In previous years, Canada was not so kind to foreign refugees.

Currently, Canada provides foreign aid to countries through exporting materials to them. The only problem with giving the poor countries materials is they have to promise to pay Canada back. Helping the other countries and then charging them for it doesn't help them at all. This is illogical solution only puts those poor developing countries in more financial crisis. They won't be able to pay Canada back because they didn't have money to begin with.

Canada has tried an interesting attempt at helping foreign countries. Canada's dedication to the U.N has made it choose sides and fight communist countries. In the past, refugees facing death have been sent away from Canada as well. Having developing them is not going to help them when Canada's demanding its' debt to be repaid either. Canada's contribution to the world has been small and currently isn't doing much better regarding foreign aid.

Question 2 - Training Paper #5

2. Discuss Canada's approach to foreign aid.

Canada has had a large role to play in foreign aid. It has helped many developing nations, it has protected, funded and educated these poorer nations.

Canada was a founding member of the United Nations, it fought to maintain peace between countries and provide help for those in need. Together the U.N. had resolved many conflicts, established treatys, and trading. Canada had many ideas and often the U.N. implemented them to aid foreign nations.

Canada has been sent on multiple peace keeping missions in nations where there is anarchy, civil war, or warlords. They do not try to interfere simply try and communicate with both sides, instill peace, and if they can prevent death. Canadians had earned a reputation for their peace keeping, aiding foreign nations, and preventing wars something Canada liked being associated with. But that reputation had been tarnished when soldiers sent to Somalia on a peace keeping mission caught a Somalian boy trying to steal food to support his family, beat, and tortured him to death. The people who had done so were known members of white supremacist groups, and took pictures and videos of them.

Canada even with its tarnished reputation continued to aid foreign countries. They sent out doctors, and water and food for refugees in Rwanda as they have with many other nations. Their contributions to these developing nations has caused much gratitude to Canada.

Canada is a large contributor to the world bank, an association that loans money to developing countries to try and get them started into an economically independent nation. These loans have allowed schools, industries, power sources, and farms to develop. These contributions have undoubtedly helped these foreign nations.

Contrary to Canadas current situation, Canada had frequently rejected those coming to Canada for refugee status. During the Holocaust of World War II a boat of Jewish immigrants seeking refuge was denied and sent back where many faced death and persecution.

Although Canadas past discrepancies have been ill regarded, Canada is now a leader in human rights, equality, and aid. Their contributions of medicine, food, doctors, money, and peace keepers is certainly one that will be remembered.

Question 2 - Training Paper #6

2. Discuss Canada's approach to foreign aid.

Canada is one of the most respected countries because of the approach to foreign aid. Throughout time we have been able to use our power and our wealth to help other countries that are not as fortunate.

One of the biggest approaches to foreign aid is tied aid. With the money we have, we should be able to give some of it to increase ties with other countries. With tied aid it helps promote our trade and therefore helps strengthen our economy. Tied aid is where we give money to a country in need of it and then they use that money to purchase things from us including medication and food. Sometime tied aid may be seen as flawed with wrong intentions but at the same time it helps our countries that may not be able to afford it and our economy also ends up prospering from it as well.

We have also been a major help with helping fight in battles throughout history. During this we have made great allies and we are the country that others come to in case of problems they may need back up for. Not only do we find and defend in such wars as the First and Second World Wars but we are major peace keepers as well. Canada is a huge part in the United Nations and is a reason why we end up helping out during civil war and disagreements.

Canada has done quite a lot throughout time helping and protecting those who need it. Our approach to foreign aid has been tremendous and can not be ignored. It is what our country is known for and hopefully will continue to be seen this way in the future.

Question 2 — Training Paper #7

2. Discuss Canada's approach to foreign aid.

Canada has a great deal in providing to foreign aid through many ways.

Canada has developed a group called the CIDA which is Canadian International Development Agency. The CIDA gives foreign aid and help to underdeveloped countries, with the intentions of giving under developed countries enough aid to maintain economical structure. The CIDA has even help in Afganistan the country, and it also helped to put more then 25000 girls into schools throughout Afganistan.

Canada also was one of the first countries to connect foreign aid and human rights together. In which they have declined foreign aid to places which do not support human rights and do not practice human rights, they have also gaven more help to countries that have a strong grasp on Human Right.

Canada also have many non-profit organizations that provide help to under developed countries, through fond raisers and charities.

These are just some of the ways that Canada provides foreign aid to under developed countries.

Question 2 - Training Paper #8

2. Discuss Canada's approach to foreign aid.

On a hot day in the summer, you reach for that tall glass of water you just poured out of your sink and you take a long sip. You groan at the dinner table because your mother made meatloaf AGAIN, and you whine and complain because its Monday morning and you have to go to school. But imagine not having it all. Imagine being in a place where there barely only water, nevermind it even being clean. A place where you would die to get meatloaf and an opportunity to actually get an education and a job is far past anything you could dream. Under developed countries all over the world need financial aid to build the homes and schools and water pipes they need for survival and there aren't many countries that do so without demanding something in return.

There are many countries across the world, Canada occasionally included, that use the foreign "aid" system called Tied Aid. They donate money towards helping other countries get control over their major issues (like HIV/AIDS in Africa, and housing/water in the Dominican) but the money comes with strings attached. They require the countries to buy supplies and medication from their country only so that their economy can grow, but this usually hurts the other country because the supplies are usually very expensive this way. Is this truly helping them?

Canada is usually more sincere with our contributions to the assisting of countries in need. We thrive on joining world wide organizations like The Commonwealth, where they are based solely on generating money and volunteers to donate and help building and medicating these countries. Our government has always been very

generous with our funds and donates a lot of money. Generally the type of aid we provide is financial, but even just in our school system we send out volunteers. For a few years now our schools have fundraised and sent students to the Dominican Republic to build schools for the children there to get a proper education.

The feeling you get from knowing you have improved someones quality of life is absolutly amazing and it is hard to understand why so many countries need to benefit themselves instead of just being able to help others in need selflessly. I am proud to be part of a country that takes pride in helping others less fortunate than we are.

Question 2 - Training Paper #9

2. Discuss Canada's approach to foreign aid.

Many Canadians take for granted the advantages that we have, living in a developed nation. Items such as food, shelter, clothing and health care are just several of the important things that many other individuals living in developing countries must live without, each and every day. That is why it is important to send aid to these countries to help them build a stable economy.

Many times, Canada sends aid financial as well as in other forms, such as food and supplies. During major disasters such as Hurricane Katrina, when entire regions were displaced from their homes. Canada sent food as well as financial aid to New Orleans in hopes to help rebuild the devastated city. When the catastrophic tsunami hit in Asia, a country that was already stricken with poverty, Canada sent food, water and individuals to begin the long hard process of developing shelters and homes for the displaced citizens to live in.

Canada's role in Afghanistan is also a more military approach, where warfare is a necessity, many of the local Afghan people are grateful for the Canadians' contributions, ridding the action of rebellious forces. The citizens can now walk the streets more safely and the amount of children enrolled in schools, primarily females, is drastically up from before they entered the country.

Also, being a member of the United Nations, Canada continues to maintain its reputation as a democratic peace keeping nation. When other countries cross the line, it is the United Nations' role to ensure that peace is obtained. They also send food and supplies to countries that

cannot provide for its people, and whose citizens are starved and malnourished.

Having a sustainable economy, Canada can afford to send foreign aid to other countries who are struggling financially. What seems like so little can change the lives of many people living in a developing country. Small contributions from Canadian citizens, such as food, clothing articles and toys, school supplies and water can make the lives of these poverty stricken individuals so much more meaningful. Many of these small donations, although grateful are organized locally within the community, where as the bigger donations such as financial aid are granted by the government.

Question 2 — Training Paper #10

2. Discuss Canada's approach to foreign aid.

Canada has achieved a reputation as a generous and considerate country. We are active participants in the United Nations and promote ourselves as peacekeepers. That reputation is, for the most part, well deserved. As peacekeepers we provide a military presence during violence in foreign countries, we have an agency devoted entirely to foreign assistance, and we are involved in numerous economic assistance programs.

On the forefront of Canadian foreign aid is CIDA or The Canadian International Development Agency. This department of government receives a major block of the federal budget as demanded by socially aware and concerned citizens. The money invested into CIDA is always controversial because of alternate political viewpoints on Canada's responsibilities in foreign countries. Some people believe Canada should not be investing so heavily in foreign aid when there are so many other places money is needed at home in Canada. Still others believe that western countries have a responsibility to assist the developing world. Officially Canada supports the international goals of eliminating poverty, advancing basic education and promoting equality around the world.

A major part of Canada's foreign aid is its military presence as peace keepers in countries in dispute or civil unrest. As part of the UN we have presences in many countries including Afghanistan and Haiti as well as successes like Lester B Pearson Peacekeeping initiative in the Suez Crises. One of Canada's main initiatives right now is its presence in Haiti where Canada, along with France and the US, entered

the country during a time of violence when Haiti's president was ousted from office and forcibly exiled. Using their military power Canada and its two other allies remained in Haiti independently until a UN force took over. Canada still has provided RCMP officers to Haiti to train the Haiti National Police and remain there, overseeing the development of that police force. Canada's peacekeeping presence is felt worldwide.

Economically Canada is involved in many initiatives to assist developing countries. Canada is member of the British Commonwealth, and the French equivalent, that seeks to support less economically strong members of that collection of nations. Non-governmental organizations like *Médecins sans frontières*, Amnesty International, Free the Children, and the Red Cross receive great amounts of Canadian support for their international work. Canada sometimes, though rarely, provide debt forgiveness to help countries escape crippling debt but most often provides aid in the form of tied aid, or multi-national aid. Multi-national aid involves several developed nations pooling money together to assist a developing country while tied aid is the common practice of providing money to a country with the one condition that it be spent on goods purchased in Canada. This method is used to support both foreign aid and Canadian economy growth.

Canada continues to further its responsibilities as a globally responsible nation and works as a support for developing countries around the world. Be it through military presence, government agencies, economic aid or NGO support Canada is a proud and effective participant in foreign aid.

Rationales for Question 2

Training Paper #1 — Mark: 0

- Writing is evident but complete misunderstanding of the topic

Training Paper #2 — Mark: 1

- Deficient factual content with absence of supporting details
- Some organization
- Largely misunderstands concept of foreign aid, thus considerably off topic

Training Paper #3 — Mark: 2

- Low '2'
- Simplistic ideas and expression
- Absence of supporting detail
- Relevant position is attempted
- Some very basic understanding of foreign aid

Training Paper #4 — Mark: 2

- Definition of foreign aid is far too broad, which results in much of the content being irrelevant
- Some content errors
- Lengthy essay with some organization and sufficient written clarity

Training Paper #5 — Mark: 3

- A mixture of correct information and irrelevant/incorrect information
- Misses key foreign aid concepts such as CIDA etc.
- Clear organization
- Expression is sufficiently fluent
- While it is difficult to reconcile correct vs. incorrect content, there are sufficient correct points to achieve a '3'

Training Paper #6 — Mark: 3

- An overly broad definition of foreign aid
- Good paragraph on tied aid but otherwise minimal or irrelevant content
- Relevant position is attempted
- Expression is fluent
- Clear organization

Training Paper #7 — Mark: 4

- Adequate factual content
- Organized adequately
- Introduces major concepts but without a lot of supportive details
- Concise, with some effective arguments made

Training Paper #8 — Mark: 4

- Thesis is implied but not directly stated
- Narrative approach to expression
- Adequate recall of factual content
- Limited number of points; those points are, however, relatively well supported

Training Paper #9 — Mark: 5

- Low '5'
- Effective position taken and conclusions drawn
- Expressions generally fluent/organized
- Content is proficient but missing key concepts such as CIDA and tied aid
- Adequate connections made between military and peacekeeping and foreign aid

Training Paper #10 — Mark: 6

- Low '6'
- Proficient to excellent recall of factual content
- Relevant position stated
- Sophisticated expression
- Insightful analysis